

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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2.....	26,832	16.....	25,749
3.....	26,096	17.....	25,110
4.....	24,225	18.....	25,326
5.....	25,692	19.....	25,485
6.....	25,384	20.....	25,938
7.....	25,425	21.....	25,588
8.....	26,290	22.....	26,000
9.....	25,018	23.....	25,960
10.....	24,943	24.....	25,490
11.....	25,454	25.....	25,678
12.....	25,002	26.....	25,636
13.....	25,455	27.....	25,344
14.....	25,148	28.....	25,360
15.....	25,351	29.....	25,505

Total.....709,107  
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 30th day of September, 1898.  
N. P. FEIL,  
Notary Public.

## WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the  
exposition should go away  
without inspecting The Bee  
building, the largest news-  
paper building in America,  
and The Bee newspaper.  
Plant, connected to be the  
nearest between Chicago and  
San Francisco. A cordial  
welcome is extended to all.

President's day at the exposition holds  
the record.

The 2,000,000 attendance mark has  
been passed by the exposition.

The exposition is a success. The peace  
jubilee is a success. All of which con-  
firms the saying that nothing succeeds  
like success.

If the president missed anybody in the  
transmission country yesterday he  
can charge it up to the lack of capacity  
of the exposition grounds.

If Chicago does as well as Omaha  
with its peace jubilee, it will have rea-  
son to be satisfied, although Chicago has  
ten times the population of Omaha.

The reappearance of the little iron vot-  
ing booths on the street corners recalls  
the fact that the work of making the  
new registration lists commences next  
week.

President McKinley expresses some  
very decided views about the people who  
are trying to obscure the glory of the  
army and navy by malicious accusations  
of official mismanagement of the war.

Everybody is entitled to a guess at the  
size of the throng that greeted President  
McKinley's arrival in Omaha, but every-  
body will concede that it was the biggest  
crowd ever seen in the same space at  
one time.

The Bee's illustrated peace jubilee  
number is the most fitting souvenir of  
the culminating festivities of the expo-  
sition. Send copies to your out-of-town  
friends and preserve copies for future  
reference.

The exposition does not close its gates  
till November. There is time yet for  
returning visitors to send their friends and  
neighbors to enjoy the magnificent spec-  
tacle before the opportunity is taken  
from them.

Every person who aspires to an intelli-  
gent comprehension of the great prob-  
lems before the American people should  
read and re-read every word of Presi-  
dent McKinley's address at the Omaha  
peace jubilee.

The list of popocratic shortages in Ne-  
braska makes a fairly strong showing  
for a party which is in its infancy. Just  
give it time and at the present rate of  
development it will be in condition to  
defy all competition.

Reformer Mutz has again been given  
a fusion nomination for the senate, and  
should be elected, the treasury may  
as well be prepared at once to stand an-  
other \$10,000 draft for the absorption of  
the next legislative sniffling committee.

Although in the midst of distracting  
peace jubilee festivities, the republican  
school board primaries, which take place  
Friday, must not be allowed to go by  
default. The way to get good men on  
the school board ticket is to elect con-  
vention delegates in their interest.

It is true that President McKinley's  
part in the peace jubilee is not as a par-  
tisan, but as chief executive of the na-  
tion, but it is also true that he was made  
president as the candidate of the repub-  
lican party and that his election to the  
presidency has not divested him of his  
republicanism.

Not even the organ of the Herdman  
gang has been able to dig up a half  
dozen complaints of lost valuables or  
pockets picked in the unexplained crush  
of people on the streets for the peace  
jubilee parade. That speaks pretty well  
for the efficiency of Martin White, the  
new chief of police.

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S Oration.

No grander oration was ever given an  
American citizen than that accorded  
President McKinley on his arrival in  
Omaha to participate in the national  
peace jubilee at the Transmississippi Ex-  
position. As an evidence of popular  
enthusiasm and esteem among all  
classes of the people for the great pres-  
ident who has successfully carried  
through the most remarkable foreign  
war of modern times, this outburst of  
patriotic devotion to the chief executive  
of the nation is fraught with a signifi-  
cance whose importance is not to be  
underestimated.

The oration to President McKinley is  
significant because it typifies the intense  
loyalty of the greater west to the glories  
of the republic. With reference to the  
war with Spain, so bravely fought and  
won, the people of the whole United  
States stand as one man in their support  
and endorsement of the president's wise  
policy.

It is significant also as a popular re-  
cognition of the debt due to President Mc-  
Kinley and his administration for the  
restoration of prosperity through the re-  
establishment of public confidence and the  
beneficent application of republi-  
can principles. The great in-  
dustrial exposition exemplifies not  
only the magnificent achievements  
of the pursuits of peace in de-  
veloping the untold resources of the  
boundless west, but also the progress  
which has been made from the pain of  
business depression and employment-  
seeking labor that overshadowed the  
country when President McKinley was  
elected to the bright skies of com-  
mercial activity and busy wage-workers  
that now canopy the whole country.

In joining in the peace jubilee the peo-  
ple not alone pay honor to President  
McKinley as the chief executive of the  
nation, but also render acknowledg-  
ments of the blessings they have en-  
joyed and are enjoying under his guid-  
ance of national affairs.

Omaha will never witness another  
such demonstration as the oration to  
President McKinley, because never  
again will a similar occasion pre-  
sent. Never again will the nation be in  
position to celebrate at one and the  
same time the culmination of the most  
wonderful industrial exposition and the  
termination of war by renewed peace  
in the presence of the most popular ex-  
ecutive who has occupied the presiden-  
tial chair.

## GOVERNMENT FOR NEW TERRITORIES.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylva-  
nia is to go to Porto Rico, it is un-  
derstood at the request of President Mc-  
Kinley, to investigate the situation in  
the island with a view to adding the admi-  
stration in securing the legislation of the  
island to an anti-expansionist, it  
is said that now that the United States  
has secured new territory he will assist  
the president in providing the legislation  
necessary for its government. It is  
understood that Mr. Dalzell is predis-  
posed in favor of the English colonial  
system as the best form of government  
for outlying territory. He is reported as  
having expressed opposition to giving  
any of the new islands a form of gov-  
ernment that would make them eligible  
for statehood later on, a position in  
which there can be no doubt he is in  
harmony with a very large majority of  
the American people.

But while this question must be settled  
in accord with intelligent public judg-  
ment in this country and with reference  
to what is best for American interests,  
it is highly probable that it will be found  
somewhat troublesome. For instance, it  
is already announced that the leading  
politicians of Porto Rico are very great  
concerned about the future government  
of the island. While cheerfully accept-  
ing the transfer of sovereignty from  
Spain to the United States, these Porto  
Rico politicians do not want to be oblit-  
erated. It is said they fear that they  
will be crowded entirely into the back-  
ground and that the reins of government  
will be entirely in the hands of Ameri-  
cans. It is not surprising, therefore, that  
some of them are already talking about  
the ultimate statehood. One of the most  
prominent among them recently said:  
"I am of opinion that my country is able  
to govern and administer itself and that  
this is the aspiration of the great body of  
natives. I believe that the military oc-  
cupation should be brief, very brief, not  
to be prolonged beyond the next session  
of congress. Congress should grant us  
then a territorial government, compatible  
with the laws of the United States, but  
it should not be less autonomic nor lib-  
eral than the plan we are giving up.  
Later, after a short period, our recogni-  
tion as a state would completely gratify  
the ardent desire of the new nation-  
ally identify us with the easiest and  
simplest method of Americanizing Porto  
Rico." Thus it appears that the more  
intelligent of the people of Porto Rico  
are expecting an elevation of their polit-  
ical status under the new govern-  
ment. They do not contemplate  
being kept in the position of a  
subject people, governed from Wash-  
ington, but desire to be allowed, as soon  
as practicable, to govern themselves and  
also to participate in the government of  
the American people.

What if this aspiration is disappointed,  
as it is most probable it will be? Will  
the obliterated Porto Rico politicians  
quietly submit to remain in that condi-  
tion? That is a question which cannot  
now be answered, but it challenges con-  
sideration. One thing is certain. We  
cannot accede to the wishes of the peo-  
ple of Porto Rico in the matter of gov-  
ernment and deny similar political con-  
ditions to the people of other new pos-  
sessions. That is to say, that although  
congress has complete and absolute  
authority to determine the form of gov-  
ernment for these possessions and may,  
in its discretion, apply to each whatever  
plan shall be deemed best—giving to  
one practical self-government and de-  
nying it to another—in order to preserve  
peace in these possessions we must treat  
them alike politically, showing no favor  
or consideration to one that another is  
deprived of. It may be that the people

of Porto Rico are better fitted for self-  
government than the Filipinos, or vice  
versa, but under our control or sov-  
ereignty we cannot safely make any dis-  
tinction in our political treatment of  
them. It is not difficult to see that this  
question is likely to prove very perplex-  
ing.

## REBUKE FOR WAR CRITICS.

The address of President McKinley at  
the exposition is a characteristically pa-  
triotic utterance. It expresses the senti-  
ments and the emotions of a true and  
earnest Americanism. Pride in the great-  
ness and power of the republic, a pro-  
found appreciation of our achievements  
in war, a high sense of the responsibility  
that rest upon the nation, admiration  
of the patriotism of the people and of  
the valor of American soldiers and  
sailors—these find eloquent expression in  
Mr. McKinley's address, which in spirit  
and in form is worthy of the great and  
memorable occasion.

The portion of the address which will  
perhaps command greatest attention is  
that in which the president deprecates  
any attempt to dim the splendor of the  
achievements of "the heroes of the  
trenches and the forecastle." The vigor-  
ous sentences of this part of the ad-  
dress, telling a stinging and just rebuke  
to those who by detraction and by sow-  
ing seeds of dissatisfaction, have sought  
to impair the usefulness of the Ameri-  
can army and embarrass the govern-  
ment, should make a deep impression  
upon all fair-minded men. It is too much  
to expect, perhaps, that it will have any  
effect upon those who, from personal or  
political motives, have relentlessly as-  
sailed the conduct of the war. They are  
not concerned about the consequences to  
the army or to the government of their  
course, so long as their selfish or par-  
tisan purpose is subserved. It matters  
not to them that the counsels of the  
republic are darkened if they can pro-  
mote their personal gain or advance the  
interests of party. They are indifferent  
to the approving verdict of the world  
upon our great achievements. They are  
deaf to the invocation of patriotism. The  
glory of unparalleled triumph, with all  
its assured benefits to humanity and  
civilization, they are willing to depre-  
ciate for the attainment of sordid or  
political ends. Upon these people the  
vigorous utterances of the president may  
have no effect, but they will not fail to  
appeal to those whose patriotism and  
whose sense of justice and fairness are  
not blunted by disappointed selfishness  
or the promptings of a narrow partisan-  
ship.

President McKinley invokes patience,  
wisdom, sincerity of purpose and un-  
shaken resolution to do right in con-  
sidering the questions that confront the  
nation. He recognizes the difficulties of  
the problems to be solved and declares  
that as in the past so now we will do  
our duty, "seeking only the highest good  
of the nation and recognizing no other  
obligation, pursuing no other path but  
that of duty." This message to the na-  
tion of its chief magistrate is in the  
highest degree reassuring and in-  
spiring.

The Spanish peace commissioners are  
said to object to being confined to the  
conditions imposed by the peace protocol  
on the ground that it was signed under  
duress and was not the free expression  
of the will of a sovereign nation. The  
unfortunate part of the situation for  
Spain lies in the fact that the shingle  
is still in the air and any evidence of  
obsequiousness will have a tendency  
to induce it to descend on the place  
which has not ceased to smart from the  
effects of the last visitation.

The thrifty Chipewia Indian is now  
reported to be coming into the agency  
to draw a few extra rations. Winter  
is coming on and a few extra blankets  
and an additional allowance from the  
commissary come pretty handy and no  
one knows better than an Indian that  
there is no better way to make the gov-  
ernment open its heart than to start a  
little disturbance. He is generally will-  
ing to promise to be good—for a consid-  
eration.

For many years the opening day of  
May has appeared on the American cal-  
endar as moving day. The custom does  
not appear to be world-wide, however,  
for the powers that be on this side have  
decreed that it shall be December 1 in  
Cuba. Spain has occupied the island  
for a good many years without paying  
rent, but Uncle Sam has concluded that  
he can find a better tenant.

Murdering missionaries in Africa as a  
pastime is likely to fall into disrepute.  
One hundred native chiefs charged with  
the killing of Americans in the West  
Coast have been arrested and are to be  
tried for murder by the British authori-  
ties. One by one the natural rights of  
the savage are being separated from him.

The Spanish commander at Manzanillo  
is in a position to sympathize with  
the man who staked his last stack of  
blue chips on a four-card flush. Colonel  
Ray promptly raised him out and now,  
like many another man, he is wondering  
what excuse he will have when he goes  
home.

## Too Numerous to Mention.

Colonel Bryan has his fool friends to thank  
for his accumulation of trouble.

## The Proper View.

General Lee and General Wheeler refuse  
to let the glory of the war be subordinated  
to its grievances.

## The Star Pact.

Chicago Times-Herald.

William J. Bryan evidently feels that he  
is fitted now to play the leading role in that  
military drama, "Held by the Enemy."

## King of the Yellows.

Kansas City Journal.

We are confident that when the Mole St.  
Nicholas correspondent gets on the wires  
stand the assassins of the War department  
will have an inning.

## The Indian Star of It.

Buffalo Express.

Another version of the trouble in Minne-  
sota is that an Indian chief, summoned as a  
witness by a federal court, was refused his  
witness and mileage fees and was obliged to  
walk back to his reservation, a long way.

## Gems from President McKinley's Speech.

My greeting is not alone to Omaha and  
the state of Nebraska, but to the people of  
all the states of the Transmississippi group  
participating here, and I cannot with-  
hold congratulations on the evidence of their  
prosperity furnished by this great  
exposition. If testimony were needed to  
establish the fact that their pluck has not  
deserted them, and that prosperity is  
ag in with them, it is found here. This  
picture dispels all doubt.

One of the great laws of life is progress,  
and nowhere have the principles of  
this law been so strikingly illustrated as  
in the United States.

No deliberation can be too mature or  
self-control too constant, in this solemn  
hour of our history. We must avoid the  
temptation of undue aggression, and aim  
to secure only such results as will promote  
our own and the general good.

Ours has never been a military govern-  
ment. Peace, with whose blessings  
we have been so singularly favored, is the  
national desire and the goal of every  
American aspiration.

New names stand out on the honor roll  
of the nation's great men and with them  
unmanned stand the heroes of the trenches  
and the forecastle, invincible in battle and  
uncompromising in death. The intelligent,  
loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and

marine, regular and volunteer, are enti-  
tled to equal praise as having done their  
whole duty, whether at home or under  
the baptism of foreign fire.

Who will dim the splendor of their  
achievements? Who will withhold from  
them their well-earned distinction? Who  
will intrude detract on it this time to be-  
little the manly spirit of the American  
youth and impair the usefulness of the  
American army? Who will enslave as  
the government by sowing seeds of dis-  
tinction among the brave men who  
stand ready to serve and die, if need be,  
for their country? Who will darken the  
courses of the republic in this hour re-  
quiring the united wisdom of all?

Shall we deny to ourselves what the  
rest of the world so freely and so justly ac-  
cords to us? The men who endured in the  
short but decisive struggle its hard-  
ships, its privations, whether in field  
or camp, on ship or in the siege, and  
planned and achieved its victories, will  
never tolerate impeachment, either direct  
or indirect, of those who won a peace  
whose great gain to civilization is yet un-  
known or unwritten.

Right action follows right purpose. We  
may not at all times be able to attain the  
future, the way may not always seem  
clear; but if our aims are high and unself-  
ish, somehow in some way the right end  
will be reached.

When summoned again, he refused to at-  
tend. An attempt was made to arrest him.  
Hence, the outbreak. Whatever the cause  
of an Indian uprising it is always a story of  
the white man's perfidy.

## Millions in Good Money.

Nebraska's corn crop is worth \$37,000,000.  
No wonder the state is paying but little at-  
tention to the silver question, which would  
cut the crop value in half if the fanatics  
had their way.

## An Army Out of a Job.

The feeling in Madrid over the prospective  
return to Spain of 100,000 soldiers is by no  
means enthusiastic. It is, in truth, a diffi-  
cult problem to dispose of this host, repre-  
senting nothing new but a tyrant out of  
job.

## Summing Up the Trouble.

Chief Owl-Face-Man, now starring at  
Omaha, was interviewed on the Leech lake  
trouble. He summed up the whole Indian  
trouble up thus: "White man much mean,  
but Indians mean, too, 'cause not treated  
right."

## Six Weeks for Moving.

General Blanco is mad over the determina-  
tion of our government to enforce the evacu-  
ation of Cuba by December 1. That date  
must stand, with no more concessions, and  
it is likely that Blanco will before long  
comprehend the fact.

## Kaiser's Change of Heart.

It is said that Germany has undergone a  
change of heart with respect to the United  
States keeping possession of the Philippine  
Islands. He summed up the whole Indian  
trouble up thus: "White man much mean,  
but Indians mean, too, 'cause not treated  
right."

## Fusion's Bright in Massachusetts.

Some of our free silver contemporaries are  
much elated because the Massachusetts  
democrats have again approved 16 to 1.  
But there are more dangers than 16 to 1.  
For instance, in 1894, the Massachusetts  
democrats polled 189,207 votes; in 1896 they  
polled 16 to 1, and, combined with the  
populists, polled 105,711 votes; in 1897 they  
polled 16 to 1 again and polled 85,543  
votes. There is not much to jubilate over  
in that.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Colonel Samuel Houston, who died re-  
cently in New Orleans, was a first cousin  
and namesake of the great Texan.

Miss Yaw, the vocalist with a voice of  
record-breaking range, has altered her name  
to Yew for her London appearance.

C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine  
engine, is a son of Lord Rosse, who made  
the great six-foot reflecting telescope.

James Haylick is the tallest man of the  
Oregon crew, which averages the tallest  
tars in the navy. Haylick is nearly seven  
feet in height.

John P. Clum, postoffice inspector for  
Alaska, has traveled over 10,000 miles in  
that territory and says that, except for one  
snow storm and the Yukon mosquitoes, the  
trip was a pleasant one.

Colonel John A. Watkins, the Indian his-  
torian, who died in New Orleans the other  
day, was a veteran of the Mexican war and  
was a direct descendant of Joseph Watkins,  
the follower of Captain John Smith.

Texas has an Old Settlers' association so  
prosperous that it has bought a thirty-acre  
tract of land for a permanent meeting place.  
There is a grove and there is to be a hand-  
some home to be used as a place for their  
reunions.

G. Godfrey Gurnel, the scientist, is about  
to publish a book upon the effects of salt in  
the human body. Twenty years' study has  
led him to believe that diphtheria, apo-  
plexy and other diseases are due to a de-  
ciency of salt.

James G. Woodward, the mayor-elect of  
Atlanta, Ga., is a composer and for years  
has had charge of the mailing lists of the  
Atlanta Journal. He bears his new honors  
modestly and it is predicted he will make  
an efficient official.

Ferdinand W. Peck, general commissioner  
for the United States at the Paris exposition,  
has been helping to introduce American rail-  
road ideas into France. He and his family  
reached Paris from Switzerland recently in  
a sleeping car at 5 or 6 o'clock in the  
morning. The porter waked them when  
the train reached the depot and said they  
must leave the car. Mr. Peck said he had  
engaged the berth until a reasonable hour  
and refused to get up. He was unable to  
speak French—at least on this occasion—  
and after much expostulation the car was  
switched onto a siding, where Mr. Peck and  
his family slept peacefully until 8 o'clock.

## WARTIME MORTALITY.

## Loss of Life in Battle Small Beyond

President Collier's Weekly.

In the Spanish-American war the loss of  
life in battle has been small almost beyond  
precedent, when the proportions of the  
triumph gained are borne in mind. Un-  
doubtedly there have been many victims of  
diseases contracted in Cuba and Porto Rico  
under conditions of exposure and hardship  
inseparable from campaigns in tropical  
regions during the rainy season. The suffer-  
ings of our soldiers from these causes have  
been, however, incomparably less than those  
undergone by the French army sent to San  
Domingo under the consulate, and they  
have also been less than those which the  
Spanish troops themselves have had to bear.  
It would be absurd, of course, to contend  
that much of the mortality incurred in  
camps on our own soil might not have been  
avoided under an ideally perfect system of  
management. Unfortunately there has  
never been an ideally perfect system of  
management. The number of deaths from  
disease during our civil war—  
we mean, of course, in proportion to the  
number of men under the colors—was con-  
siderably larger than we have witnessed  
during the last five months. The Germans  
are supposed to have had in 1871 an ad-  
mirable commissariat and remarkably  
effective arrangements for medical attend-  
ance. Nevertheless, at one time, during the  
siege of Metz, nearly one-half of the army  
died in battle, but the instance is known to  
have been protracted by illness, and the  
official statistics show that the deaths of  
soldiers from disease were more numerous  
during the campaign of France in 1870-71  
than they have been during our contest with  
Spain, the far greater size of the armies  
engaged and the greater duration of the  
conflict in the former case being, of course,  
taken into the calculation. If we compare  
the losses from disease experienced in the  
camps on our own soil during the last five  
months with those suffered in the camps  
around Washington while McClellan was  
organizing the army which he led to the  
peninsula, we shall again find the compari-  
son favorable to the recent contest. It has  
never yet been found practicable to bar-  
disease out of camps, or to give those who  
unhappily contract it the care and comfort  
which they would receive at home or in a  
well organized city hospital. Every man  
who enlists as a soldier knows, or ought to  
know, that what he has most to fear is not  
death in battle, but the insidious assault of  
disease aggravated by privation and neglect.  
It was this source of danger, and not the  
peril incident to the battlefield, which Gen-  
eral Sherman had in mind when he de-  
clared that "war is hell." It was, indeed,  
to be expected that, in a suddenly created  
army of more than 200,000 volunteers, the  
commissariat, quartermaster and medical de-  
partments would all exhibit grave defects,  
yet, as we have said, the percentage of  
mortality from disease was not, in point of  
fact, greater than was observed twenty-  
seven years ago in the German army, al-  
though that was reputed a model in respect  
of organization and equipment.

## INDIAN EDUCATION.

## Chief Geronimo's Comment on the

Present System.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The interview with the captive Apache  
chief Geronimo on the Chippewa trouble  
contains many touches of real Indian elo-  
quence.

"The white men are as many as the blades  
of grass. The sun rises and shines for a  
time and then it goes down, sinking out of  
sight, and is lost. So it will be with the  
Indians," are sentences worthy of an Orsola  
or a Red Jacket.

But while he mourns for the departed  
story of his race, and can see no future for  
the present generation of Indians better than  
beggary, he makes some practical sugges-  
tions with reference to the education of In-  
dian youth.

He considers it a waste of money to edu-  
cate the Indians under the present system.  
An Indian child is taken from the reserva-  
tion and placed in school, and after receiv-  
ing an education is sent back to the reserva-  
tion to live with the uneducated members of  
the tribe. It was the theory of friends of  
Indian education that the educated youth  
would exert a civilizing influence upon the  
other Indians—that he would be the little  
haven which eventually would leaven the  
whole. But, as Geronimo observes, it takes  
many years to change an Indian's nature,  
and instead of the educated youth becoming  
a missionary of civilization he discards his  
habilliments, puts on a blanket and becomes  
an Indian again.

It is the most natural thing in the world  
for him. Even among our great men few  
rise above their environment, and it is folly  
to suppose that the Indian youth can do so.  
The old chief asks: "What can an edu-  
cated Indian do in the sagebrush and can-  
cans?" Everyone conversant with Indian  
character knows that he can do nothing.

There are now 23,952 Indian children in  
reservation and boarding schools. If after  
receiving their education they are given op-

portunities of pursuing the avocations of  
white men and kept within civilizing en-  
vironment there is hope for them and their  
children, but to turn them loose to run  
wild on the prairie simply means that they  
will share with their parents the career of  
beggary predicted for the race.

## ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

Naval officers and civilians who became  
acquainted with Admiral Cervera during his  
recent vacation in the United States ex-  
press pleasure at the news that he has been  
made a life senator of Spain and the coun-